## THE

## REHEARSA

1. Mr. Hoadly Contradicts himself. And denies Liberty of Conscience to the Difsenters.

2. Whence his Unconstancy proceeds.

3. He Pleads for Liberty of Conscience to the Diffenters.

4. He Charges our Errors upon God, to Excuse the Dissenters.
5. The Pretence of Conscience often a Blind. And what the Duty of the Magifrate is in fuch Cases.

6. He acts at his Peril, as do's the Separatift. 7. How we are to Behave, in Case we Doubt.

8. The Objections of the Separatists at Best but a Doubt.

9. Of Indifferent things.

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10. The Conscience of the Magistrate to be Consider'd as well as of the Separatist

## WEDNESDAY, September 24. 1707.

(1.) Country-man. Ethinks, That M do's Mafter, That Mr. Hoadly Contradió himself, and has Thrown down the whole Pail that he had Milk'd fo full. For the Drift of his Sermon was, as you have hew'd me, in Praise of that Moderation which Allows Liberty of Conscience to the Disserters. In which he makes but one Exception, that of Danger to the State. And by what you Quoted out of him last time, he do's totally Exclude the Diffinters from all Pretence to Liberty of Conseience, representing their Separation fo Exceedingly Dangerous to the State, as he has very Lively done.

(2.) Rehearfal. When Men Argue not from any Fixt Principle, to which they Adhere in good Earnest, but to serve a Party or a Turn, they Veer about and Change like a Weather-Cock with every Wind. Besides there is something in Every Error which is Inconsistent with it self, therefore it Cannot go upon all four, but Trips whenever it is Press'd.

(3.) These sad Effects (says Mr. Hoadly of Separation) that Considering the Wickedness, and Corruption and Interests of the World, will be the Necessary Consequences of these Umnecessary Divisions——Then he Exhorts the Different to Consider of this. But at last puts the Case to the Utmost, That they Cannot Satisfy their Conscience, then he Rules the Case thus, at the end of p. and beginning of p. 10. and fays of fuch a Man,

"Tis as much his Duty to Separate, " as it is to be an Honest and sincere "Man, as it is not to act against his
"Conscience. And 'twill be hard to
"prove that he Sins in it, except he can
"prove that God has laid a Man Under
"a Necessity of Sinning on one side or " the other, after he has done all that he " can to Avoid it.

Thus Mr. Hoadly, Now let me see, Country-man, what you have to fay to this.

(4.) Country-m. You have Instructed me before Num. 171. 172. Concerning the Case of an Erring Conscience. And I may fay, That it is most Commonly the Fault of a Man himself. When Pride, and Interest, and Resemment, and several other Passions, do Blind his Judgment. If a Man wou'd Hear patiently, and Judge Imparti-ally, there wou'd be little Difference of Moment among Us. But what is our own Fault, Mr. Hoadly makes God's Fault. He has a Strange Faculty of Charging every thing upon God. As you Quoted him be-fore, That either God did not Design to give Us a Clear Revelation, or else that He cou'd not so Express Himself as to Accomplish what He design'd. So here, That God has laid man Under a Necessity of Sinning. But what man can Clear himself from having Neglected fomthing that was in his Power towards his Information? And to be Perfeetly Free from all those Passions and Interest which Biass his Judgment?

(5.) But then again, There are many who Pretend Conscience, where there is

some other Design at the Bottom, And I think them all Trisling and Infignificant we Cannot Distinguish these. And great But there may be Weak Minds which may Mischiefs have been done by these Preten-

ders to Conscience.

Now Mr. Hoadly fays in this same p. 9. (Quoted in your Last) That it is not enough for a Man to Plead Confesence for his Separation, but that it must be on good Grounds too, Else that it is a great Sin. I wou'd ask him then, who is Judge of the Grounds that are Pretended, whether they are Good or not? If he fays the Man is Judge as to Himself. I wou'd ask him again, Whether the Magistrate is not likewise Judge as to Himself? And if the Magistrate thinks the Grounds are not Good, and not Equivalent to the Great Mischiefs of Separation, not only to the Souls of Men, but of most Dangerous Consequences to the State, whether he may not think that he who beareth not the Sword of God in Vain, is oblig'd to Controll this Plea of Conscience, for Example to others, and the Preservation of the Publick Peace? For we cannot Deny liberty of Conscience to Kings and States, while we Affert it as the Right of every Man. And who wou'd Defire that the King or Government under which he liv'd shou'd have no Conscience? But if they have Conscience, then whether should their Conscience or that of a Separatist take Place? For if they Interfere, one must give Place to the other. Let Mr. Hoadly untie this Knot, and he shall know more of my Mind.

(6.) Rehears. He will say, That the Man Sins who Seperats, and not upon good Grounds: And the Magistrate if he mistakes those Grounds, and feeks to Restrain them, if they are Good.

Country-m. Then each do's it at his Peril, for God is Judge. But there is this Dif-ference, that God has made the Magistrate Judge over the Seperatist in this World, but not the Separatist over the Magistrate.

(7.) Rehearf. But what if you Doubt whether the Grounds of the Seperatist are Good or not? What is your Duty to do in this Cafe?

Country m. Not to Seperate with him. Because a Doubtfull Duty must not take Place against a Certain Duty. And it is a Certain Duty to obey the Magistrate in all Lawfull things. Therefore if I only Doubt whether the thing be Lawfull, the Authority of the Magistrate must over-Rule; because God has Certainly commanded me to be Subject to the Higher Powers.

(8.) But I'll tell you, Mafter, I think it impossible for any to believe that those Objections, which our Seperatifts make a-gainst their Conforming to the Church, do Amount to any more than a Doubt at the Best. Tho' they are no Doubt to me, for

Doubt about them. And to these I have given a Certain Rule.

Rehears. But Mr. Headly fays, p. 9. Than if a Man cannot bring his Conscience, after his best Care, to believe those things brown or Necessary which are Required of him; Tie as much his Duty to Seperate as to be an Honest Man, &c. as before Quoted.

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(9.) Country-m. Here Mr. Hoadly puts two words together very improperly, that is, Lawfull and Necessary. For all Indifferent things are Lawfull, but they are not Necessary. If they were Necessary, they would not be Indifferent. And all our Dispute with the Diffenters is, as themselves Plead, about Indifferent things. Which they make to be Unlawfull meerly because they are Commanded. Which is the very Spirit of Perverseness. For the Power of the Magifrate Extends only to Indifferent things. He cannot make Good, Evil; nor Evil Good. And if he Cannot Command in In. different things, then no Governor, no Father, no Mafter has any Authority at all. And herein I think there is no Doubt. And that the Scruples of any herein can Amount to no more than a Donbe at the Beff, & I have faid.

(10.) And if the Magistrate thinks himself oblig'd in Conscience to Restrain such Groundless Scruples, for the Preservation of the Publick Peace, and if he Sim herein, then, according to Mr. Hondly, he Sins both ways. This is the Knot I wou'd have him Unie. And let him Conlider the Conscience of the Magistrate, as well as the Conscience of the Separatist. For sure he is not Partial!

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